

VLADIMIROV, L.V., red.

[Some methods of chemical analysis in basic chemistry] Iz
metodov khimicheskogo analiza v osnovnoi khimii. Moskva,
Laboratoriia nauchno-tekhn.informatsii, 1961. 58 p.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Chemistry, Analytical)

VLADIMIROV, L.V.; SHUL'GINA, M.N.

Rapid complexometric method for determining phosphoric acid in
defluorinated phosphate, determination of sulfate ion in super-
phosphate. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:51-52 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Phosphoric acid) (Titration)

VLADIMIROV, Leonid Vladimirovich; KLYACHKO, Andrey Borisovich;
IVANOV, S.M., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[The father of machines] Otets mashin; rasskazy o stankakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 53 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriya: Tekhnika, no.15) (MIRA 15:9)
(Machine tools)

VLADIMIROV, Leonid Vladimirovich; FEDCHENKO, V., red.; BUGROVA, A.,
tekh. red.

[Roads to the invisible treasure]Dorogi k nezrimumu kladu.
Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1962. 126 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Electric power—Research)

VLADIMIROV, M.

Shortcomings of the "Rekord" and "Start-3" television receivers.
Radio no. 11:48 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Television--Receivers and reception)

VLADIMIROV, M.

Marking of sheep pelts. Mias.ind. SSSR 34 no.3:45-46 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kiyevskiy myasokombinat.

VLADIMIROV, M., mekhanik-nastavnik; GOVORLIVYKH, V.; KHOZE, A., kand.
tekhn.nauk

Cooling external frames of self-closing doors of the KV-5 boiler
Rech. transp. 20 no. 2:44 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Boilers, Marine)

VLADIMIROV, M. (g.Kursk)

Factory is being built quickly and efficiently. Prom.koop. 13
no.8:26 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Kursk--Cleaning and dyeing industry)

V.V. Dzhuravlev
BURCHE, EVGENII F., A. A. VELIZNY, and M. A. VLADIMIROV.

Vozdushnye vooruzheniia Germanii; istoriia, tekhnika, kadry, sovremennoe sostoianie, vozmozhosti. Moskva, Gos. voen. izd-vo, 1935. 168 p., illus., plates, tables, maps.

Title tr.: The Air Force of Germany; history, technique, cadres, recent conditions and potential development.

UG635.G3B8

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

VLADIMIROV M.A.

BURCHE, Ye.F., voyeninzhenier 3 ranga; VLADIMIROV, M.A.; TEPLINSKIY, B.L.,
general-mayor aviatsii, redaktor; PATRIKEYEV, P.A., mayor, redaktor;
DOZHDEV, I.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Military aircraft of the U.S.S.R.] Voennye samolety SSSR. Moskva,
Voennoe izd-vo Narodnogo komissariata oborony SSSR, 1940. 59 p.
[Microfilm] (MLRA 7:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Armiya. Upravleniye voyenno-vozdush-
nykh sil.
(Airplanes--Recognition)

VLADIMIROV, Mikhail Aleksdevich

Vozdushnyi flot Pol'shi (spravochnye svedeniia). [The air fleet of Poland; reference data.] Pod red. E. G. Biddera. Moskva. Gos. voen. izd-vo Narodnaia oborona SSSR, 1936. 199 p. illus., tables, diagrs.
Folded map in pocket.
CSt CSt-H

DLC: UG635.F7V55

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified

VLADIMIROV, MIKHAIL ALEKSE^yEVICH.

Vozdushnyi flot Pol'shi (spravochnye svedenia). Pod redaktsiei
E. G. Biddera. Moskva, Gos. voen. izd-vo, 1936. 199 p., illus.,
maps, tables, diagrs.

Title tr.: The air fleet of Poland. A manual.

UG635.P7V55

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955.

VLADIMIROV, M.D.

✓ 2037. RIGS FOR TURBINE DRILLING OF BOREHOLES FOR FREEZING OPERATIONS (IN
SHAFT SINKING). Chizhikov, N.I. and Vladimirov, M.D. (Ugol [Coal, Moscow],
Oct. 1955, 19-24). (L).

①

VLADIMIR K. K.

WAGE 1 BOOK REFINANCEMENT 807/1966

807/1966

Technical chestly spirochalk po korba i ob'yaznoy atamporba (handbook on Open and Closed Die Forging) Moscow, Kuznets, 1959. 966 p. 15,000 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): M.V. Storchov; Ed. (inside book): S.S. Krasovskiy, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: S.M. Gliner, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: T. F. Kholov; Managing Ed. for Information Literature (MashGiz): V.I. Krylov, Engineer.

REPORT: The handbook is intended for engineers and technicians working in forging and die forging shops and in engineering design bureaus. It may also be used by teachers and students of technical schools.

CONTENTS: The handbook contains information on processes of forging and stamping. Information is given on initial stock, making blanks, quality inspection of forgings and their heat treatment, and on engineering characteristics of basic machinery and mechanism equipment, on die making and on technical-economic indexes and engineering standardization. The authors state that problems of manufacture by forging and press forging which have only been discussed up to now in periodicals and special publications and literature are given in the handbook. The handbook is intended for use in technical schools and in design bureaus, all Soviet.

Handbook on Open and Closed Die Forging

Kind of bending processes and equipment used	659
Making the drawing of a forging	660
Determination of blank dimensions	661
Determination of required bending forces	662
Standard construction of dies and accessories	664
Working on rotary-type forging machines (A.S. Bryukhov, Candidate of Technical Sciences)	668
Classification of machines and kinds of produced forgings	668
Determination of blank drawings and selection of the machine	669
Rules for construction of impressions and forging tools	669
Working on vertical forging machines (A.S. Bryukhov, Candidate of Technical Sciences)	700
Rolling out similar shapes (M.P. Vladimirov, Engineer)	701
Rolling out similar shapes (M.P. Vladimirov, Engineer)	702
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Cutting off the flash and hole piercing (A.S. Bryukhov, Candidate of Technical Sciences)	707
Cutting-off and piercing methods	707

Card 17/24

VLADIMIROV, M.F., Eng.; SEMENOV, G. N., Eng.

Bearings (Machinery)

Ways of saving metal in forging shops of bearing plants. Vest. mash,
32, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions,
Library of Congress, October 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

VLADIMIROV, M.I. (Baku)

Green sound. Zdorov's 4 no.4:16-17 Ap '58.
(BAKU--DESCRIPTION)

(MIRA 11:4)

VLADIMIROV, M.K.

Organization, regimen, treatment, and care in pediatric tuberculous sanatoria. Med. sestra, Moskva no. 6:27-31 June 1952.

(CLML 22:3)

1. Head Physician at Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Malakhovka Station, Moscow Oblast.

VLADIMIROV, M.P. (selo Vcherayshe Zhitomirskoy oblasti)

How to bring medical care closer to the rural population.
Fel'd. i akush. 27 no.1:50-52 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(MEDICINE, RURAL)

OSIMATIA, Ye.N.; VLADIMIROV, M.S.; PARLOV, V.I.

Chikhotica is small reservoir of Maldivia and ...
controlled changes. Biol. res. vid. Moln. no.2:131-131 '81.

(M.S. 13:10)

VLADIMIROV, N.

The AN-14 Vselka aircraft. · Istecky obzor 7 no.2:48-49
F '63.

VLADIMIROV, N.

Behind the averages. Grazhd. av. 15 no. 10; 31 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Airports)

SOV/84-58-10-41/54

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, N.

TITLE: ~~Striving for Average Figures~~ (Za srednimi tsiframi)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1948, Nr 10, p. 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes conditions at the Kiyev airport on 1 September 1958, when the 8-month transportation plan appeared overfulfilled. Actually, however, the first two quarters of 1958 had shown a loss in income because of inadequate organization, and only the seasonal rush during the summer months had made up for the deficit. In the meantime the influx of passenger traffic had over-taxed airport facilities, planes had been running off schedule, and the line's reputation had consequently been impaired. The author advocates a stabilization of year-round traffic by appropriate measures. There is 1 photograph.

Card 1/1

VLADIMIROV, N.

The An-14 airplane called "Bee". Grazhd. av. 19 no.11:12-13
N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Airplanes)

1. VLADIMIROV, N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Borunova, Tonia
7. Girl crew chief. Mol. kolkh. 20, no. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

VLADIMIROV, M.

Machinery - Models

Creations of young masters, Tekh. Molod. 21, No. 3, 1953

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

S/084/62/000/011/002/002
D036/D114

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, N.

TITLE: The An-14 "Pchelka" aircraft

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, no. 11, 1962, 12-13

TEXT: The AN -14 (An-14) "Pchelka" multipurpose aircraft is described. Both passenger and agricultural versions are available. The passenger version can seat 7 passengers, has a cruising speed of 190-210 km/hr, and a range of 600 km. It is primarily designed for routes up to 200 km, where it can take 9 passengers or a load of 720 kg. With full tanks and a commercial load of 550 kg, the range can be increased to 720 km. The An-14 is 11.04 m long, 4.25 m high and has a wing span of 22 m. It has two AN -14 Pφ(AI-14RF) air-cooled radial piston engines developing a total of 600 h.p. The aircraft can fly horizontally on one engine, has a take-off run of 60-90 m, a landing run of 70-110 m, and a landing speed of 65 km/hr. It can land on dirt, sand or snow landing strips. Its operating costs are 3-4 times less than those of the Ми-1 (Mi-1) and Ми-4 (Mi-4) helicopters. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

VLADIMIROV, H.

Outstanding leader. Mast.ugl. 9 no.10:29 0'60. (MIRA 31:10)
(Vakhrushev, Vasilii Vasil'evich, 1902-1947)

BOYTSOV, G., inzh.; VLADIMIROV, N., inzh.; GROMOV, M., inzh.

Thorough study of piloting. Rech. transp. 21 no. 5:48-49 My
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Pilots and pilotage)

VOL'POSON, S.I.; VLADIMIROV, N.A.

Organize the production of converter-steel articles. Standarti-
zatsiia 26 no.6:52 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Bessemer process)

VLADIMIROV, N.A.

It is necessary to train specialists in standardization.
Standartizatsiia 29 no.7:59-60 JI '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavnyy inzh. proyekta otdela standartizatsii Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

VLADIMIROV, N.A.

Delivery of large chemical equipment. Standartizatsia 28
no.1:54. Ja '64. (MIRA 17:1)

VLADIMIROV, N.A., inzh.

Quality of petrochemical equipment is lowered. Standartizatsiia 29
no.1:14-15 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
nefteyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

VLADIMIROV, N.A., inzhener; KAZHINSKIY, B.B., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Improving the production quality in the hydraulic machinery industry.
Standartizatsiia no.6:66-67 H-D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro gidromashinostroya.
(Hydraulic machinery--Standards)

VLADIMIROV, N.A.

Specifications for the presentation of mechanical drawings are
not needed. Standartizatsiia 26 no.8:56-57 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Mechanical drawing---Standards)

L 27417-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AR6009951 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/012/V046/V046

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, N. F.; Galkin, M. F.; Sointsev, Yu. P.

TITLE: Development of programmed electrical operating conditions for the smelting of steel in an arc furnace in connection with automation of the process

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12V347

REF SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 44, 1965, 64-67

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel industry, arc furnace, smelting furnace, computer programming, computer/ VU-5086 computer

ABSTRACT: A technique is presented for formulating a computer program based on the electrical operating conditions corresponding to the most economical conversion of 1 ton of steel. On the basis of the characteristics of 400 smeltings of various steel types in a furnace of 3-ton nominal capacity, the correlation dependences of the furnace operation characteristics--the specific smelting period τ and the specific electrical power consumption W --on the mean active power P were found in the form

$$\begin{aligned}\tau &= A_1 + B_1 P + C_1 P^2 \\ W &= A_2 + B_2 P + C_2 P^2\end{aligned}$$

where A_1 , B_1 , C_1 , A_2 , B_2 , and C_2 are the coefficients of the regression equation.

Calculations of the most economical power permit values to be determined for the duration and mean active power for particular stages of the smelting period:

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.187:621.365.2

L 27417-66

ACC NR: AR6009951

1) $t_1 = 8$ min, $P_1 = 1360$ kw; 2) $t_2 = 40$ min, $P_2 = 1750$ kw; 3) $t_3 = 15$ min, $P_3 = 1500$ kw. The calculated values can be specified as program data for the computer VU-5086. It is found that, for oxidized carbon content of 0.30--0.50% and more, the economical power is independent (with sufficient accuracy) of the oxidized carbon content. 5 figures, 1 table. (Iz RZh Elektrotekhn.) (Translation of abstract)

SUB CODE: 11, 09

Card

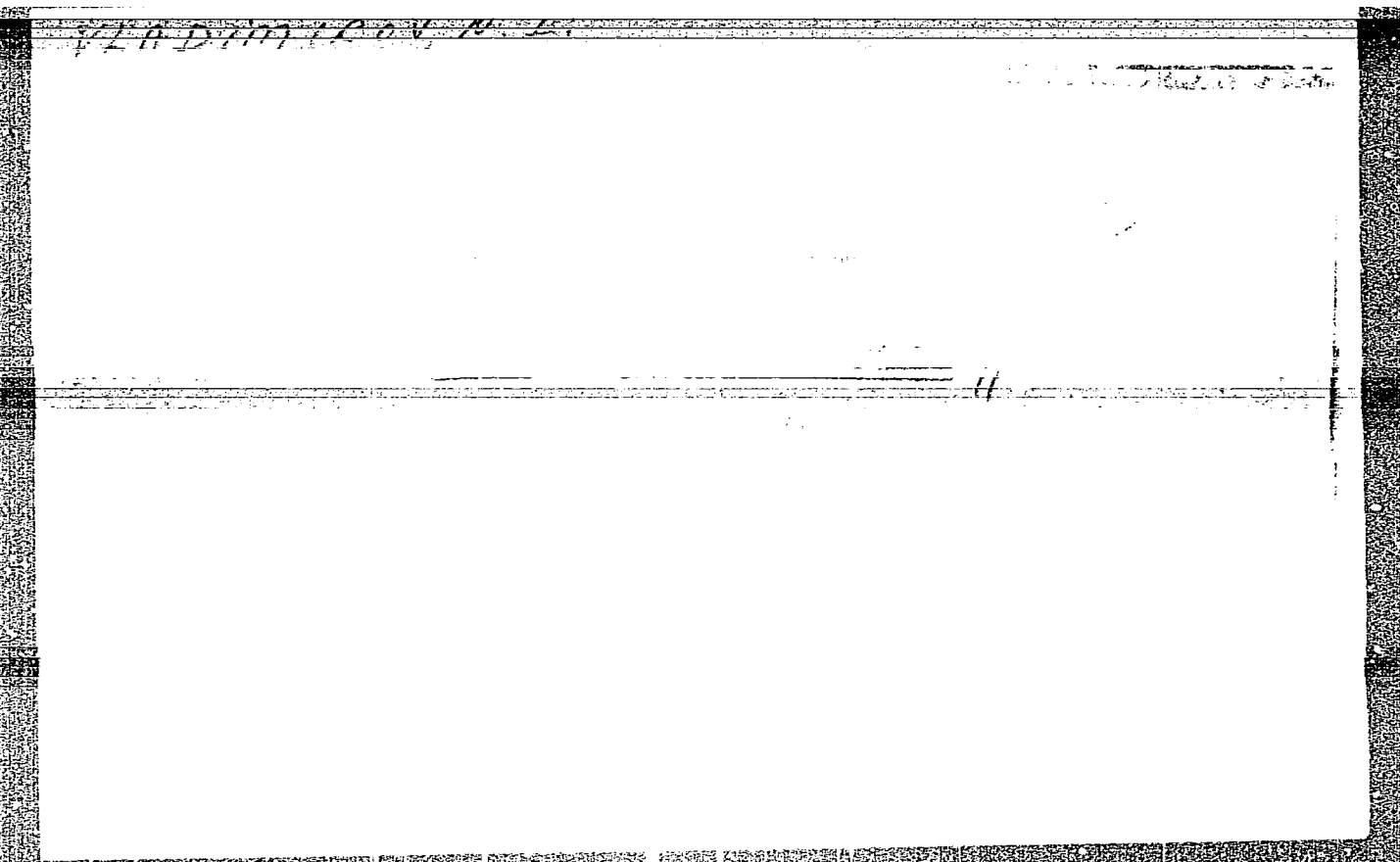
2/2 *So*

V. L. D. I. M. H. O. V. , M. I.

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... shafts. These
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M. ...

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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VLADIMIROV, N. M.

26348 Primeneniye szhatogo vozdukha dlya bor'by s zavisaniyem topliva v bunkerath.
Zlektr stantsii, 1949, No. 8, s. 59.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

VLADIMIROV, N. M.

Problem of the Origin of Baer Mounds in the Middle Region Between the Volga and Ural
(resume in Kazakhstani) Izv. AN Kaz. SSR, ser. geol., 121, No 16, 1953, 40-46

Critical survey of the literature on the origin of Baer mounds. The author considers that these relief forms, which are distributed over a territory adjoining the delta of the Ural River from the northwest, were formed as a result of the cumulative action of erosion by water currents (in their peripheral part of the deltas) and by positive tectonic movements. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1954)

SO: W-31128, 11 Jan 55

VLADIMIROV, N. M.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Archaeology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 123 - 10/13

Authors : Fedin, N. F., and Vladimirov, N. M.

Title : Archaeological finds in the region between the Volga and the Ural

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR, 11/2, 75-81, Feb 1954

Abstract : In the region between the Volga and the Ural, which is flooded in the springtime, there is a slightly higher and drier area in which relics of an ancient civilization were found. A study of these, with a view to determining their origin and date, led to the conclusion that the region was inhabited from the Neolithic era up to the middle of the first millenium A. D. Illustrations; map.

Institution :

Submitted :

VLADIMIROV, N.M., kandidat geologomineralogicheskikh nauk.

Formation of underground waters of Naryn sand massifs. Vest. AN
Kazakh.SSR 11 no.5:80-84 My '54. (MLRA 7:7)

(Naryn sands, Kazakhstan--Water, Underground)

(Water, Underground--Naryn sands, Kazakhstan)

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Land Reclamation. Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Diol., No 6, 1958, 24825.

Author : Uspanov, U.U.; Sokolov, A.A.; Vladimirov, N.M.

Inst :

Title : The Soil-Reclamation Character of Lands of the Northern
Precaspia.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta pochvoved. AN KazSSR, 1956, 4, 231-241.

Abstract: The character of the lands is listed from the stand-
point of their fitness for irrigated agriculture.
In the Volga-Urals interrivers territory, southward
of 49° N. lat., the authors discern the following
soil-reclamation groups of lands. 1. Lands suitable
for irrigated agriculture with the observance of
measures against secondary salinity (light-chestnut
and brown solonetz soils). 2. Soils suitable for

Card : 1/3

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Land Reclamation. Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24825.

ture, possessing high water permeability and inclined to deflation). 6. Non-saline soils of the old delta of the Urals region. 7. Lands not suitable for irrigated agriculture without fundamental land-reclamations, or totally unsuitable (seaside salt-marshes and seaside marsh soils).

Card : 3/3

BOCHKAREV, V.P., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; NIKITINA, L.G., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SHAPIRO, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; EYDINOVA, N.M., st. inzh.; GOLOBOROD'KO, G.L., inzh.; PERLIK, G.P., inzh.; BANDALETOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VLADIMIROV, N.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SADYKOV, A.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye.G., ml. nauchn. sotr.; BERKALIYEV, N.A., st. inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.I., st. inzh.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; ISABAYEV, T.T., st. inzh.; MOTOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KOLOTILIN, N.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LAPIDUS, Zh.D., inzh.; SHOYMANOVA, M.M., inzh.; YAREMCHUK, G.S., inzh.; BANBOT, M. MARNI A.V., kand. miner. nauk [deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, B.P., st. inzh.; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik, glav. red. [deceased]; MEDOYEV, G.TS., otv. red.; DMITROVSKIY, V.I., red.; SEMENOV, I.S., red.; BRAILOVSKAYA, M.Ya., red.; KOROLEVA, N.N., red.

[Irtysh-Karaganda Canal; engineering geological conditions]
Kanal Irtysh - Karaganda; inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia.
Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965. 169 p. (MIRA 18:5)

(Continued on next card)

VLADIMIROV, N.M.

Subsoil waters in the plains of northeastern Kazakhstan as the most available source of a water supply for new state farms. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 12 no.7:60-74 JI '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Predstavlena akademikem AN KazSSR U.M.Akhmedsa'inyan.
(Kazakhstan--Water, Underground)

VLADIMIROV, N.K.

Formation of underground water in the plains of the Ishir-Irtysh
interfluve. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.geol. no.1:63-74 '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

(Irtysh Valley--Water, Underground)

II, A.B.; VLADIMIROV, N.M.

Traditional meetings. Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 16 no. 6: 84
Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Geology)

POPOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich; DAVYDOVA, Iraida Vasil'yevna; VLADIMIROV, N.M.,
red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Burning of lignite with a high moisture content in the furnaces of
steam boilers] Szhiganie vysokovlazhnykh burykh uglei v topkakh
parovykh kotlov. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1960. 143 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Lignite)

(Furnaces)

VLADIMIROV, N.M., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk

Conjunction of the Ishim and Nura Rivers. Vest. AN Kazakh.
SSR 20 no.6:67-69 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

VLADIMIROV, N. E.

Calculations in the weaving industry. Moskva, Gos. Tekhn. izd-vo, 1924. 122 p.
(A. Seria 2. Rabochaia biblioteka, no. X-2)

Yudin TS1451.V86

1. Textile industry and fabrics - Russia.
2. Weaving - Tables and ready-reckoners.

VLADIMIROV, N. M.

32471. Eksploatatsiya kotlov vysokogo davleniya Shmidt-Gartman. Elektr. stat'sii,
1949, No. 10, s. 60-62.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

VLADIMIROV, N.M.

28346

Borbbba s korroziyey voz du shnykh lodogryevat'yeyey (iz inostr. optys) alyextr. Stantsii,
1949, No 2, S. 61-62

So: Letopis No. 34

VLADIMIROV, N.M., kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; SYDYKOV, Zh.,
kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M.,
kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Underground waters of the continental Oligocene in the Turgay
trough and northern Kazakhstan. Sbor.nauch.trud.KazGMI no.18:
92-101 '59. (MIRA 15:2)

(Kazakhstan--Water, Underground)

POTAPOV, A.A.; VLADIMIROV, N.N.

Devices for the automatic triggerin of traps and for fractional
gadfly count. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.1:109-110 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. V.N. Beklemishev)
Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(ENTOMOLOGY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES) (HORSEFLIES)

VLADIMIROV, N.P.; MAUMBENKOV, N.L.; RASSOMAKHIN, G.I.; SKUGAREVSKAYA, O.A.

Experimental studies of the phenomena of electromagnetic field formation
in a multilayered medium. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.ge ofiz.no.6:708-711 Je '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1.Akademiya nauk SSSR, Geofizicheskiy institut.
(Terrestrial electricity)

~~SECRET~~
AUTHOR: Vladimirov, N. P.

49-9-11/13

TITLE: On certain results of electric prospecting work on an intersected relief. (O nekotorykh rezul'tatakh elektrorazvedochnykh rabot na peresechennom rel'yefe).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1957, No.9, pp.1185-1188 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During a number of years the author of this paper carried out investigations in mountain regions with the aim of finding concealed fractures passing predominantly along the valleys of ravines and consisting of various rocks of a resistance higher or lower than that of the surrounding medium. The work was carried out by three-electrode test equipment, the dimensions of which were commensurate with the width of the non-uniformity of the ground surface. The geological interpretation of the obtained results involved considerable difficulty due to the strong distorting influence of the relief. Therefore, special experiments were made on models applicable to concrete geological and topographical conditions and the results of these investigations are described in this paper. The experimental work was carried out on a section at which the

card 1/3 profiling instrument did not show sharp changes of the

49-9-11/13
On certain results of electric prospecting work on an intersected relief.

apparent electric resistance. On this section models were built of valleys of various cross sections; along the valleys vertical seams were placed at various depths made of materials possessing a low and a very high resistance; as seams of high resistance, recesses of 2 to 4 m length, 0.2 m width and 1.0 m height were used which were covered by planks and a layer of earth. As material for the seams of low resistance, a clayey mixture and pieces of iron were used as fillers of recesses of the above given dimensions. The results of the investigations are plotted in the graphs, Figs. 1-5. These show that in spite of the complicated shape of the graphs, use of combined profiling on an intersected relief can yield good results. Particularly it can be assumed that fixing of maximum resistivity values ρ_k in the deepest sections of the Earth's surface by means of three-electrode test set-ups of small dimensions can be used as an indication of presence of bodies of high resistance. The position of a seam of low resistance is determined from the point of intersection of the curves of combined profiling in the same way as on a level surface. The results indicate that it is necessary to take into consideration in the

Card 2/3

On certain results of electric prospecting work on an intersected
relief. 49-9-11/13

interpretation of graphs not only the characteristic points but the general character of the ρ_k curves since taking into consideration of only the characteristic points may lead to a reduction of the usefulness of the electric method of prospecting. Acknowledgments are made to A. N. Tikhonov for his assistance in carrying out the work.

There are 5 figures and 1 Slavic reference.

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. U.S.S.R. Institute of Physics of the Earth.
(Akademiya Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

VLADIMIROV, N.P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

80V/3502

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli

Metodicheskiye issledovaniya po gravirazvedke i elektrorazvedke v Zapadnoy Sibiri.
(Systematic Studies on Gravitational and Electric Prospecting in Western Siberia)
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 59 p. (Series: Its Trudy, No. 4) Errata slip
inserted. 1,400 copies printed.

Ed.: A.G. Kalashnikov, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.B. Kuznetsova;
Tech. Ed.: Yu.V. Rylyina.

PURPOSE: The publication is intended for geophysicists and geologists, particularly
for those interested in the geological structure of Western Siberia from the
point of view of oil and natural gas deposits.

COVERAGE: This is a symposium of four articles published by the Institute of
Physics of the Earth of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The articles deal mainly
with geological prospecting in Western Siberia for oil and natural gas by using
geophysical methods, such as electrical sounding and investigation of gravita-
tional fields. References (all Soviet) are given at the end of each article.

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Studies on Method (Cont.)

80V/3502

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

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68237

S/049/59/000/12/019/027
E032/E391

3. 9000

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, N.P. and Nikiforova, N.N.

TITLE: On the Spectrum of Variations in the Natural Electro-
magnetic Field of the Earth ✓

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,
1959, Nr 12, pp 1867 - 1869 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As a part of the IGY programme the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the Ac.Sc.USSR has been engaged in studying on a large scale variations in the natural electromagnetic field of the Earth. The present paper reports results obtained between 1957 and 1958 in the frequency interval 0.3 - 100 c/s. It was found that:

- 1) the terrestrial electromagnetic field in this frequency range has a continuous frequency spectrum;
- 2) the frequency distribution during different times of day as observed in the Rylsk region of the Kursk district remained practically the same;
- 3) the intensity of the variations depends both on the frequency and the time of day. At lower frequencies the amplitudes are greater and the intensity of the variations

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EO32/E391

On the Spectrum of Variations in the Natural Electromagnetic Field of the Earth

is slightly greater during the day than during the night;
4) the average amplitude of the horizontal components of the electric field was found to be 0.1 mV/km. The amplitudes of the magnetic field component are of the order of 10^{-7} - 10^{-8} Oe. The presence in the electromagnetic field of practically all the frequencies in the region 0.3-100 c/s confirms the usefulness of the magnetic-electric method of prospecting using the natural variable terrestrial magnetic field.
There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli
(Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1959

Card 2/2

S/049/60/000/01/017/027

E201/E191

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, N.P.

TITLE: The Possibility of Using the Natural Terrestrial
Electromagnetic Field for Geological Prospecting

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,
1960, No 1, pp 139-141

TEXT: In 1950 A.N. Tikhonov showed theoretically that it is possible to use variations of the natural terrestrial electromagnetic field for studies of the electrical properties of deep layers of the earth's crust (Ref 1). In 1953 Tikhonov's ideas were further developed by Cagniard (Ref 2) who pointed out the high resolving power of the magnetoelectric method. In later work it was shown that this method can be used to study the geoelectric sections of the portions of the crust under a layer with an infinitely high resistance (Ref 3). The theoretical ideas were confirmed experimentally only for very low frequencies (below 0.1 c/s, Ref 4). To find whether higher frequencies of the natural field can be used, a station was developed at the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, USSR. Development began
Card 1/3

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K201/E191

The Possibility of Using the Natural Terrestrial Electromagnetic Field for Geological Prospecting

in 1956, and first prototypes were tested under field conditions in 1958. The station consists of three amplifiers, one standard oscillator and an oscillograph POB-12. The amplifying part consists of a preamplifier and three channels with filters for three frequency ranges: 0.3-10, 10-100 and 100-1000 c/s. The intrinsic noise level is not greater than 4 μ V. The amplified signals are fed to a galvanometer GB-IV and recorded by the oscillograph POB-12 on a film moving at the rate of 12-1500 mm/sec. Investigations were carried out in the Ryl'sk region of Kursk Province on sand clay deposits with a crystalline substrate at a depth of 500 m. This substrate has, for practical purposes, an infinitely high electrical resistance. The horizontal components of the electric fields (E_x , E_y) were recorded by means of electrodes along lines oriented respectively in the northern and eastern directions. Induction coils constructed by V.A. Troitskaya and L.N. Baranskiy were used as pickups for the horizontal components of the magnetic field, H_x and H_y . The frequency response of these coils is shown in Fig 1.

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E201/E191

The Possibility of Using the Natural Terrestrial Electromagnetic Field for Geological Prospecting

The largest number of electromagnetic oscillations was recorded at frequencies of 6-8 and 70-80 c/s. The apparent impedance, ρ_K , was found from:

$$\rho_K = (1/5f)(E_x/H_y)^2, \quad \rho_K = 1/5f (E_y/H_x)^2 \quad (1)$$

where f is the frequency. Although the accuracy was not high, ($\pm 50\%$ for ρ_K) the values of ρ_K (Fig 2) gave the depth of the crystalline substrate as 450 m; this agrees quite well with 500 m found by other methods. The results obtained show great promise, provided the apparatus (especially the magnetic pickup coils) are improved. Acknowledgements are made to A.N. Tikhonov and A.I. Zaborovskiy for their help.

There are 2 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki zemli
(Institute of Physics of the Earth, Acad.Sci. USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1959

Card 3/3

✓

39410

2250h

S/649/66/000/011/005/012

1247/1305

AUTHORS:

Vladimirov, N. P., and Kolmakov, M. V.

TITLE:

On the resolving power of the magneto-telluric method

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya,
no. 11, 1960, 1598-1600

TEXT: The authors investigate theoretical possibilities of using the magneto-telluric method, based on geomagnetic pulsations, when studying geological profiles consisting of three layers of thickness $h_1, h_2, h_3 = \infty$ and resistivity $\rho_1 < \rho_2, \rho_3 = \infty$. The authors develop a formula for calculating apparent-resistivity curves

$$\rho_T / \rho_1 = \frac{1 + 2e^{-\beta} (A \cos \beta - B \sin \beta) + (A^2 + B^2) e^{-2\beta}}{1 - 2e^{-\beta} (A \cos \beta - B \sin \beta) + (A^2 + B^2) e^{-2\beta}} \quad (6) \quad \checkmark$$

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D247/D305

On the resolving...

and give some examples of graphs by different parameters (Fig. 2, Fig. 3).
 $\mu = \rho_2 / \rho_1 = 2.0; 4.0$ and $v = h_2 / h_1 = 1.0; 2.0; 3.0; 5.0; 9.0$. Every

curve ρ_T corresponds to the ratio $\lg \rho_T / \rho_1 - \lg \sqrt{T}$ where T --
period of oscillation by constant parameters μ and v of the geological
cross section. A comparison with the curves obtained by vertical electri-
cal sounding is given in Fig. 3. Interpretation of the field data matches
the experimental curve (apparent-resistivity vs period) with a stan-
dardized theoretical curve of the same nature. The displacement of the
0 point of the standard curve from the abscissa corresponds to the resis-
tivity of the first layer and from the ordinate with the value $h_1 / \sqrt{\rho_1}$. X

After calculating the longitudinal conductivity S_1 of the first layer,
the conductivity of the second layer can be computed according to the
formula $S_2 = S_1 \cdot v / \mu$ where μ and v -- moduli of theoretical curve.
Depth of the third layer can be computed according to the formula

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D247/D305

On the resolving...

$H = h_1 + h_2 = h_1 + \rho_2 S_2$. The authors conclude that magneto-telluric sounding is advantageous only if the layers are of sufficient thickness. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, institut fiziki zemli (Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1960

Fig. 2. Graphs of magneto-telluric sounding ρ_T . Pallet A - 2 - ∞ .

Fig. 3. Curves of magneto-telluric sounding and of vertical electrical sounding. Pallet A - 4 - ∞ .

Card 3/03

3.9/10

40227
S/169/62/000/007/079/149
D228/D307

AUTHORS: An, V. A., Vladimirov, N. P., Yermolenko, Yu. A. and
Rassomakhin, G. I.

TITLE: Station for measuring variations of the earth's na-
tural electromagnetic field in the range 0.5-1000 c/s

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 34, ab-
stract 7A221 (V sb. Vopr. teorii i praktiki elektro-
metrii, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 56-68)

TEXT: Equipment with a low noise level has been created to measure
electromagnetic field variations with an amplitude to 10 μ v in the
magnetotelluric method. The station's frequency range of 0.5 -
1000 c/s is broken into three bands: 0.5 - 10, 10 - 100, and 100 -
1000 c/s. The frequency characteristic of each band is flat. The
amplifiers of each channel are charged by $\Pi 05-12$ (POB-12) loop-os-
cillograph galvanometers. Three components -- the horizontal and
the vertical for the magnetic field, and the horizontal for the
electric field -- can be recorded simultaneously. The oscillograph's

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Station for measuring ...

S/169/62/000/007/079/149
D228/D307

sensitivity is not below 20 mm/ μ v on each band. There are tube amplifiers with a set of filters and output attenuators that weaken the signal by 100-fold. Provision is made for the possibility of visually controlling the signal from the scale of a *M-24* (M-24) ammeter. In the station there is a low-frequency calibration generator, permitting the supply to the amplifiers' inputs of sinusoidal voltage, of a definite amplitude and frequency. The results of testing the station in different areas confirm that for prospecting purposes it is expedient to study the natural electromagnetic field in the range 0.5 - 1000 c/s. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

UX

Card 2/2

23459

S/049/61/000/001/004/008
D226/D306

3,9410 (1482)

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, N.P., and Nikiforova, N.N.

TITLE: A method of interpreting curves of magneto-telluric sounding

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Seriya geofizicheskaya. Izvestiya, no. 1, 1961, 111 - 113

TEXT: A number of investigations into the development of a magneto-telluric method of prospecting based on variations in the natural electric field of the Earth have recently been carried out. A method of magneto-telluric profiling, developed by M.N. Berdichevskiy (Ref. 1: Teoreticheskiye predposylki magnitotelluricheskogo profilirovaniya, Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, ser. Geofiz., No. 7, 1959), has been introduced, in which field variations with a frequency of less than 0.1 hertz are used for studying the relief of the buried basement at depths of several kilometers. The development of a method of magneto-telluric sounding using frequencies

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A method of interpreting ...

S/049/61/000/001/004/008
D226/D306

above 0.1 hertz and permitting both the study of the basement and the differentiation of the overlying sedimentary rocks is of much interest. This type of work entails considerable difficulties of an equipmental and procedural character. In the last two years definite success has been achieved in developing a method of magnetotelluric sounding at the Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth AS USSR) and the first experimental curves have been obtained. In this connection a procedure for interpreting experimental data became necessary, and the authors describe in detail this method where the determination of profile parameters is based on the comparison of experimental curves for the apparent resistance ρ_T and the impedance phases θ with the corresponding theoretical curves. Each theoretical curve corresponds to the dependence of $\lg \rho_T/\rho_1$ or θ on $\lg \sqrt{T}$ for the two constant profile parameters μ and ν . The curves for the same values of μ (or ν) are usually placed on a single form, the parameter ν (or μ) being indicated on the corresponding curve. The experimental curves are constructed on the same scale as the theoretical curves,

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S/049/61/000/001/004/008
D226/D306

A method of interpreting ...

$\lg \rho_T$ or θ being plotted on the Y-axis and $\lg \sqrt{T}$ on the X-axis.

Such a construction enables the same interpretation procedures employed in the method of direct current resistance to be utilized. When interpreting the magneto-telluric sounding curves the question of the rational selection of the point of origin of the theoretical pallets is a basic matter of principle. It is expedient to choose the position of the point of origin in such a way that the upper layer parameters may be directly determined during the interpretation, as is the case in the method of direct current resistance, a fact which a number of authors have failed to take into account. Some research workers choose as the cross a point on the X-axis where the coordinate of $T = 6.4$ seconds -- the Point A of L. Cagniard (Ref. 3: Basic theory of the magneto-telluric method of geophysical prospecting, Geophys., 18, No. 3, 1953). This is to some extent justifiable since all two-layer curves of a differing modulus intersect at the given point. Three-layer curves with a small modulus for ν , however, do not pass through Point A, so there are insufficient grounds for placing the cross at this

X

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A method of interpreting ...

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D226/D306

point if one takes into account that first layer parameters can only be indirectly found by means of this point after certain calculations. The authors explain their method of interpreting ρ_T (apparent resistance) curves, then interpret such a curve obtained in 1959 on the northern rim of the Dnepr-Donets basin. Fig. 3 represents the comparison of an experimental and theoretical curve ($\mu = 3$, $\nu = 4$). The geology of the study area comprises Pre-Cambrian metamorphic and sedimentary rocks occurring at a depth of about 900 m and sedimentary rocks largely consisting of argillaceous and arenaceous formations. According to the data of vertical electric sounding two electric horizons are distinguished in the sedimentary complex with resistances $\rho_1 = 30$ and $\rho_2 = 50$ ohm.m. The results of this interpretation of the curve are in good agreement with geologic and geophysical notions on the structure of the study area and corroborate theoretical considerations about the possible use of variations in the natural electromagnetic field of the Earth with frequencies above 0.5 hertz for geologic prospecting. There

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A method of interpreting ...

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S/049/61/000/001/004/008
D226/D306

are 3 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: L. Cagniard, Basic theory of the magneto-telluric method of geophysical prospecting. Geophys., 18, No. 3, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya Nauk SSSR, institut fiziki zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1960

X

Card 5/6

KOLMAKOV, M.V.; VLADIMIROV, N.P.

Equivalency of magnetotelluric sounding curves. Izv. AN. SSSR.
Ser. geofiz. no.4:544-552 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Electromagnetic prospecting)

30281

S/049/61/000/011/003/005
D239/D303

3.9110 (1121, 1482)

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, N. P., and An, V. A.

TITLE: On methods of processing geomagnetic oscillograms

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 11, 1961, 1649-1654

TEXT: This article is a discursive commentary, pointing out some of the difficulties and pleading for more work to be done. Basically the problem is to determine the effective electrical impedance of the earth at the station along two directions at right angles, defined by

$$\rho_T = \frac{1}{5f} \left| \frac{E_x}{H_y} \right|^2, \quad \rho_T = \frac{1}{5f} \left| \frac{E_y}{H_x} \right|^2 \quad (1)$$

where ρ_T is in ohm.m., E_x , E_y are in mV/km and H_x , H_y are in γ units.

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S/049/61/000/011/003/005
D239/D303

On methods of processing ...

The processing of the oscillograms from the four (or five, if the vertical component be measured as well) receivers involves determining the frequencies and amplitudes of correlated trains of oscillations. The authors favor the use of arithmetic mean amplitudes rather than maximum excursions. One source of error is the assumption that the voltage picked up from the geoelectromagnetic field is linearly proportional to the length of the receiving horizontal aerial. Data are given to illustrate a case where this is not so -- presumably due to a local inhomogeneity in the surface layers. Another source of error is the uncertainty in the frequency, which may amount to + 10%. Improvements in the apparatus are called for here. Since the horizontal geoelectromagnetic field is often elliptically polarized, the use of a smoothed ellipse drawn through the points constructed from the observations leads to greater precision. What is suggested is that the major and minor axes of this ellipse are used as axes of reference and the impedances Z_a , Z_b defined by E_a/H_a and E_b/H_b determined separately for each observation. The mean value of $\sqrt{Z_a Z_b}$ can be quite a precise measure. Its dependence

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30281

On methods of processing ...

S/049/61/000/011/003/005
D239/D303

upon frequency (the range under consideration is from 0.5 -- 100 c/s) can be usefully studied. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki zemli (Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1961

4

Card 3/3

S/169/63/000/001/055/062
D218/D307

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, N.P. and An, V.A.

TITLE: The magnetotelluric method of prospecting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 30,
abstract 1D162 (Razvedka i okhrana neдр, 1962, no.
6, 34-37)

TEXT: Brief information is given about (1) an apparatus for studying variations in the electromagnetic field of the earth in the frequency range 0.5 - 1000 cps, (2) field detectors (electrodes and coils with ferrite or permalloy cores), (3) the field frequency spectrum, (4) the dependence of variations on the geological structure of the locality, and (5) the accuracy of the measurements. Two magnetotelluric soundings are reported for the Dneper-Donets basin together with their interpretation and an example of a record of the variation.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

VLADIMIROV, N.P.; KLEYMENOVA, N.G.

Structure of the earth's natural electromagnetic field in the
frequency range of 0.5-100 c.p.s. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz.
no.10:1368-1374 0 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Magnetism, Terrestrial) (Earth currents)

9.6130
3.9110

43347
S/O49/62/000/011/006/006
D207/D308

AUTHOR:

Vladimirov, N.P.

TITLE:

Induction magnetometers used in studies of
the terrestrial magnetic field

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geo-
fizicheskaya, no. 11, 1962, 1645 - 1650

TEXT:

Magnetometers intended for recording micro-
variations of the terrestrial field (0.1 - 100 c/s, intensities
down to $10^{-3} \gamma$) are described. Each magnetometer consisted of
five Plexiglas formers of 17 cm diameter wound with 100 000 -
500 000 turns of wire and placed in a cylindrical casing. The
cores were either ferrite rods (1 x 2 x 10 cm) or Permalloy
sheets of type H - 79NH (N - 79MN). Different magnetometers
with separate amplifiers (flat frequency response) were used
for the 0.1 - 10 and 10 - 100 c/s ranges. Field tests carried
out in 1960-61 showed that a magnetometer with 140,000 turns was
suitable for the 10 - 100 c/s range, while for 0.5 - 10 c/s a

Card 1/2

KOLMAKOV, M.V.; VLADIMIROV, N.P.

Equivalence limits of curves of magnetotelluric profiling.
Razved.i okh.nedr. 28 no.11153-55 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Electromagnetic prospecting)

VLADIMIROV, N. P.; KRYLOV, S. M.

Characteristics of the microvariations of a natural electro-
magnetic field. Izv. AN SSSR. ser. geofiz. no.6:872-882 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4041181

S/0049/64/000/006/0872/0882

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, N. P., Kry*lov, S. M.

TITLE: Characteristics of the microvariations of the natural electromagnetic field

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 6, 1964, 872-882

TOPIC TAGS: geology, geological prospecting, geoelectric prospecting, magnetotelluric prospecting, natural electromagnetic field, geoelectricity

ABSTRACT: This article gives the characteristics of the earth's natural electromagnetic field in the range 0.3-100 cps on the basis of investigations made in 1958-1962 by the Institut fiziki Zemi AN SSSR (Institute of Geophysics). The characteristic microvariations of the natural field with a frequency of 0.3-2.0 and 6-10 cps are those which are usually used for the solution of problems in structural geology; the following conclusions were therefore drawn for this range. The strength of the electric field is highly dependent on the geoelectric profile: the greater the resistivity of the rocks making up the profile, the higher the amplitude of the electric field. During field work carried out under various geological and geophysical conditions, the authors recorded a change in the mean amplitude of the field

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041181

in the range from 6 to 10 cps which amounted to two orders of magnitude (from 0.045 to 5.0 mv/km). No clear dependence of the strength of the horizontal component of the magnetic field H on the character of the geoelectric profile was discovered. The mean strength H in the range 6-10 cps was everywhere 0.007 V. The strength of the components of the electromagnetic field is dependent on frequency. In the range 0.3-10 cps an increase in frequency is accompanied by a decrease in field intensity. The components of the electromagnetic field in the range 0.3-2.0 cps have a phase shift which is not constant in time, this being evidence of the complex character of polarization of the electromagnetic wave. The great scattering in the impedance values can be attributed to the fact that in the processing of magnetotelluric oscillograms it is customary to use formulas which do not take into account the peculiarities of the structure of the natural field under specific geological conditions. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemi, Akademiya nauk SSSR (Institute of Geophysics, SSSR Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, Nikolay Petrovich; SHECHEPETOV, Ivan Alekseyevich;
BELOGLAZOV, Vasil'y Ivanovich; PUSHKAREV, Leonid Vasil'yevich;
ZERNOV, S.A., inzh., retsenzent; AGAPOV, A.D., kapitan,
retsenzent; PYATLIN, A.A., kapitan, retsenzent; BAKULIN, P.F.,
kapitan, retsenzent; MOSKVIN, S.V., kapitan-nastavnik,
retsenzent; POROCHKIN, Ya.M., red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red.

[Special sailing directions for the Volga-Kama and Don River
basins; Moscow Canal, Volga River from the Ivankovo Hydraulic
Development Complex to Bertyul', Kama River from the city of
Perm to its estuary, Volga-Don Canal, TSimlyansk Reservoir, and
the Don River from the TSimlyansk Reservoir to the city of
Rostov] Spetslotsiia Volzhsko-Kamskogo i Donskogo basseinov; ka-
nal im. Moskvyy, r. Volga ot Ivan'kovskogo gidrouzla do nas.
p. Bertyul', r. Kama ot g. Perm' do ust'ia, Volgo-Donskoi kanal
im. V.I.Lenina, TSimlianskoe vodokhranilishche i r. Don ot
TSimlianskogo vodokhranilishcha do g.Rostov. Moskva, Transport,
1964. 288 p. (MIRA 17:10)

VLADIMIROV, N.P.

Some characteristics of microvariations of the natural electromagnetic field of the earth. Izv. AN SSSR, Fiz. zem. no.6:87-90 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

L 60153-65 EMT(1)/FCC Po-4/Pi-4 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5018289

UR/0387/65/000/006/0087/0090
550.837.6

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, N. P. 44

TITLE: Some features of small fluctuations in the natural electromagnetic field of the earth

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, no. 6, 1965, 87-93

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetism, geomagnetic field, electromagnetic field 17

ABSTRACT: This paper covers the analysis of magnetotelluric data collected during November-December 1963, and April 1964 at the Lovozero geophysical station in the Murmansk District, and in the Dnepr-Donets basin (UkrSSR). The Lovozero station, which is located on a volcanic section with a thin covering of detritus, records all five components of the earth's electromagnetic field-- E_x , E_y , H_x , H_y , H_z . Most magnetotelluric stations do not record the H_z component of the field, and its effect on other observations is not well known. During the field work, small fluctuations in the form of pulsations were observed. This report. It was

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018289

2
found that the variation in H_z is primarily connected with changes in the horizontal components of the magnetic field. It is in a gaseous block of volcanic rocks, such as the one at the top of the page, that the variation in H_z and the orientation of the magnetic field are connected.

VLADIMIROV, N. P.; AN, V. A.

Magnetotelluric method of prospecting. Razved. i okh. nedr 28
no. 634-37 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

(Electric prospecting)

VLADIMIROV, Nikolay Petrovich, inzh.; CHENTSOV, Konstantin
Petrovich, inzh.; GOLOVUSHKIN, M.P., inzh., retsenzent;
BELOGLAZOV, V.I., retsenzent; KUSTOV, L.I., prof., red.;
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S/169/62/000/001/067/083
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TITLE: Calculating the semidiurnal tide (M_2) in the Baffin Sea and the Davies Strait by G. V. Polukarov's method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 17-18, abstract 1V106 (Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, no. 64, 1961, 112-117)

TEXT: The calculation was made for 39 points on a square grid with a side length of 60 miles. The map of the cotidal hours agrees well with similar, previously constructed maps. This area's semidiurnal waves are formed not only by the Atlantic tidal wave but are even induced, too, by the wave from the Arctic Ocean. Shore reflection has a great influence on the propagation of the M_2 wave. In the narrow part of the Davies Strait the wave's velocity diminishes markedly, but its amplitude grows considerably. In the north of the Baffin Sea the wave's amplitude also increases in



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